IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF PHILIPPINES FOR CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES

The cattle must be accompanied by U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services veterinarian. The certificate must contain the names and addresses of the consignor/exporter, consignee/importer, premises where the animals were raised, premises where the animals were born, and complete identification of the animals. The certificate must also contain the following certification statements and the dates and results of the indicated testing.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

- 1. The United States is free of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;
- 2. Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), the United States is recognized as a country with a controlled or negligible BSE risk and complies with the conditions referred to in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- 3. No case of vesicular stomatitis has been reported within 50 km of the herd of origin in the last 12 months.
- 4. The herd of origin has been free of brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months.
- 5. The herd of origin has been clinically free of anthrax, bovine virus diarrhea, enzootic bovine leukosis, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis, and paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) for the last 12 months.
- 6. The cattle for export were born and raised in the United States and each animal is fully traceable to its birth herd.
- 7. The cattle for export were isolated in a USDA-approved facility for at least 21 days immediately prior to movement for export and during isolation were examined and found healthy and free of ectoparasites and evidence of infectious disease.
- 8. The animals have been examined and are apparently free from physical defects likely to affect breeding potential.
- 9. The animal(s) originate(s) from zones (defined as farm/place of origin and all contiguous farms) free of confirmed cases of bluetongue, Q-fever, and bovine anaplasmosis for the previous two years prior to embarkation, and have applied proper vector control during quarantine and transport.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

All animals for export must be tested as prescribed below or with other methods recommended by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), with negative results, during the USDA-approved export isolation. All serological and microbiological tests must be performed at a laboratory recognized by USDA.

- 1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal-fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin.
- 2. Brucellosis: Complement fixation test at a 1: 10 dilution OR buffered *Brucella* antigen test (e.g., card test) OR ELISA or standard tube OR plate agglutination test at a 1:50 dilution.
- 3. ¹⁻²Campylobacteriosis: Culture of preputial OR vagina specimen.
- 4. ¹⁻²Trichomoniasis: Culture of preputial OR vaginal specimen with microscopic examination.
- 5. ³Vesicular Stomatitis: Serum Neutralization Test (negative at 1:32 dilution) OR ELISA OR CFT for both Indiana and New Jersey types.
- 6. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test OR vaccination⁴
- 7. Bovine Viral Diarrhea: Virus Isolation OR PCR OR Antigen Capture ELISA OR vaccination⁴
- 8. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: ELISA OR AGID
- 9. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR/IPV): ELISA OR PCR OR vaccination⁴
- 10. Bluetongue: ELISA OR PCR⁵

¹*Required only of breeding animals;*

²*Required only of bulls that have been used for natural service, and heifers and cows that have been bred through natural mating. For those animals to which the requirement does not apply, a statement that the animals have not been used for natural service (bulls) or bred through natural mating (heifers and cows) must be included on the health certificate.*

³ Test not required for animals originating from States that have been free of vesicular stomatitis for the last 12 months.

⁴ Vaccination shall be performed according to manufactures directions and the last date given shall be listed on the health certificate.

⁵ The Philippine Animal Health Center (PAHC) will test 20% of the animals for Bluetongue by PCR at arrival. If any positives are found the remaining 80% will also be tested with PCR; negative animals will be allowed entry and all positive animals destroyed.

OTHER INFORMATION

- 1. That no animal or other ruminants shall be permitted aboard the vessel or aircraft from another country during the time when the cattle are on board.
- 2. Should any of the above diseases outbreak on board the ship/aircraft while the animals are in transit, the said vessel shall not be permitted to dock at the port of entry and the animals therein shall not be unloaded but shall be disposed of:
 - a. by returning the animals to the point of origin,
 - b. by destroying humanely the animals confiscated on board by burning and disposal of their carcasses in a place to be designated by the Director of Animal Industry.
- 3. If the animals, upon arrival at the port of entry, are found after the inspection by the representative of the Bureau to be apparently free from evidence of the diseases mentioned, the following requirements shall be complied with accordingly:
 - a. that a landing permit shall be issued by the representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the animals;
 - b. that the animals shall be unloaded to a truck or trailer and transported immediately to any place, that the Director of Animal Industry may designate, where the animals may be placed under quarantine for a period of at least thirty (30) days from the date of their arrival depending upon the condition of the animals;
 - c. that the animals shall not be removed from the location of quarantine while undergoing the isolation period;
 - d. that the animals while in quarantine should be subjected to periodic inspection and serological testing by the authorized representative of the Director of the Animal Industry;
 - e. that the amount of the test shall be borne by the importer;
 - f. should any of the above mentioned disease break out after the animals are loaded, all the infected animals are to be condemned.

EXPORT CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian must attach to the U. S. Origin Health Certificate a completed VS Form 17-37, Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals, showing:

- a. The name and address of the consignor.
- b. The name and address of the consignee.

c. The number and species of animals to be shipped.

d. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free of evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.

Health Certificate No. : _____ (Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal appears over the certificate no.)

HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR EXPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Exporting Country	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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Country of Destination THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Issuing Authority UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Animal Identification See Attachment # 1

Total Number of animals: _____

I. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE EXPORTER

11. DESTINATION OF THE ANIMALS

- 1. Means of transport: ______
- 2. Name and address of the importer:

111. NAME AND ADDRRESS OF USDA-APPROVED ISOLATION FACILITY

IV. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

The undersigned USDA-accredited veterinarian hereby certifies the following in relation to the animals described above:

- 1. The animals have been examined and are apparently free from physical defects likely to affect breeding potential.
- 2. The United States is free of foot and mouth disease, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
- 3. Regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), the United States is recognized as a country with a controlled or negligible BSE risk and complies with the conditions referred to in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
- 4. No case of vesicular stomatitis has been reported within 50 km of the herd of origin in the last 12 months.
- 5. The herd of origin has been free of brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months.
- 6. The herd of origin has been clinically free of anthrax, bovine virus diarrhea, enzootic bovine leukosis: infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis, and paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) for the last 12 months.
- 7. The cattle for export were born and raised in the United States and each is fully traceable to its birth herd.
- 8. The cattle for export were isolated in a USDA-approved isolation facility from (date) for at least 21 days immediately prior to movement for export and during isolation were examined by me and found healthy and free of ectoparasites and evidence of infectious disease.
- 9. To the best of my knowledge, the animal(s) originate(s) from zones (defined as farm/place of origin and all contiguous farms) free of confirmed cases of bluetongue, Q-fever, and bovine anaplasmosis for the previous two years prior to embarkation, and have applied proper vector control during quarantine and transport.

V. TEST REQUIREMENTS

All animals for export were tested as prescribed below or with other methods recommended by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), (delete not applicable tests), with negative results, during USDA-approved export isolation. All serological and microbiological tests must be performed at a laboratory recognized by USDA.

DISEASE	TEST	DATE(S)		
A. Tuberculosis:	Intradermal caudal-fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin <i>OR</i> other approved method			
B. Brucellosis:	Complement fixation test at a 1 : 10 dilution <i>OR</i> buffered <i>Brucella</i> antigen test (e.g., card test) <i>OR</i> ELISA <i>OR</i> standard tube <i>OR</i> plate agglutination test at a 1 :50 dilution			
C. Campylobacteriosis ¹⁻² :	Culture of preputial <i>OR</i> vagina specimen.			
D. Trichomoniasis ¹⁻² :	Culture of preputial <i>OR</i> vaginal specimen with microscopic examination.			
E. Vesicular stomatitis ³ :	Serum neutralization test (SN) [negative at 1 :32 dilution] <i>OR</i> ELISA <i>OR</i> CFT for both Indiana and New Jersey types			
F. Leptospirosis:	Microtiter agglutination test <i>OR</i> vaccination ⁴			
G. Bovine Viral Diarrhea:	Virus Isolation <i>OR</i> PCR <i>OR</i> Antigen Capture ELISA <i>OR</i> vaccination ⁴			
H. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: ELISA OR AGID				

I. IBR/IPV:

ELISA OR PCR OR vaccination⁴

J. Bluetongue:

ELISA OR PCR⁵

¹*Required only of breeding animals.*

² Required only of bulls that have been used for natural service, and heifers and cows that have been bred through natural mating. For those animals to which the requirement does not apply, a statement that the animals have not been used for natural service (bulls) or bred through natural mating (heifers and cows) must be included on the health certificate.

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⁵ The Philippine Animal Health Center (PAHC) will test 20% of the animals for Bluetongue by PCR at arrival. If any positives are found the remaining 80% will also be tested with PCR; negative animals will be allowed entry and all positive animals destroyed.

Name of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian

Address

Signature of Issuing Accredited Veterinarian

Signature of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian

Name of Endorsing Federal Veterinarian

Date

Date

Health Certificate No. : _____ (Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal appears over the certificate no.)

Attachment # 1

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

BREED	SEX	AGE (MONTHS)	RT EARTAG NUMBER	LEFT EARTAG NUMBER	OTHER INDENTIFICATION

Add or remove rows as needed.